

## THE ELECTIONS! RIBBON SALE!

Were not as satisfactory as are our Bargains

## Special Sales!

Our third Special Sale commences Monday, and we offer for one week only

## The Grandest Bargains!

of the season. "PLUMS" that are well worthy of your attention and that will not be duplicated again this spring.

NO. 1-15 pieces Outing Flannels at 80 per yd. worth 10c.

NO. 2-35 pieces Shirting Prints at 4c per yard, worth 6c

NO. 3-21 pieces All Wool Tricots--yard wide--at 23 cents, worth 40 cents.

NO. 4-9 pieces 36 inches All Wool Broadcloth, newest shades, at 35 cents, worth 60 cents.

NO. 5-47 pieces 38 inches wide, Wash DeBaiges at 9 3/4c, worth 15 cents.

NO. 6-40 dozen Misses' and Children's Seamless Ribbed Black Hose, 12 1/2c, worth 20c.

NO. 7-5 pieces 45 inch Pillow Case Muslin, 11 1/2c, worth 18c

NO. 8-10 dozen Gents' Seamless, Shaw knit Socks at 10c worth 20c.

NO. 9-Yard wide Muslin 50 yd. worth 6c.

NO. 10-"OUR BIG PLUM"--All our 40 and 46 inch Henriettes, Serges, Black and White Boucle and Biaritz Cloths; all the latest novelties in Plaids and Stripes at 50c a yard, always sold at from 75c to \$1.00.

The above "Items" ought to interest every lady in Rock county. Special Bargains in BOOTS AND SHOES, also in Men's Boys' and Children's CLOTHING, HATS, & CAPS this week.

CHILDS & CO.,

Chicago Store--"The Bargain Store of Janesville."

## GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE!

OF FINE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE.

Our entire stock to be closed out regardless of cost at private sale for 30 days. This stock, \$5,000 worth of goods, is all NEW, of the Latest Styles and is first-class in every respect, was all purchased for Spot Cash for the regular trade. We guarantee all goods. Now is your chance to get goods at your own price. 25 fine Baby Cabs just received (will sell them at 50 per cent. less than cost). We mean business and will do what we say. Come and see if we don't. Look out for Big Bargains. We will positively close out the entire stock at same price by May 15th next, as we give possession of the store at that time.

CHICAGO FURNITURE HOUSE,

120 W. Milwaukee St. Janesville, Wis.

Dated April 8, 1891.

D. C. BURDICK & SON, Prop.

## READY FOR BUSINESS.

We are now open and ready for business. COOK STOVES--the Acorn a specialty. A full line of

Shelf Hardware, Nails,

Carpenter's Tools,

Builders' Hardware,

Barbed Wire &c.

Garden Tools

In great variety and very cheap. We can give you bargains in all kinds of Hardware and show you as fine an assortment as any house in the state. Call and see us.

F. M. FINCH,

No. 13 North Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

You can't afford to miss it; our entire stock of Ribbons will be sold at

## Prices Never before Offered

in Janesville. We are positively GOING OUT OF BUSINESS, May 1st, and our closing out sale is genuine. We are offering goods

## REGARDLESS OF COST!

The stock includes Boys' and Misses' Fast Black Hose, Handkerchiefs, Towels.

## LACE CURTAINS, LACES

Lamps, Tinware, Glassware, Table Cloths, Table Spreads, Soap, Toys, Picture Books, Scrap Books, Pictures, Slates, Tablets, Collars, Stationery, Perfumery, Napkins, Corsets, Bibs, Baby Bonnets,

## Lace Trimmings

Kitchen Utensils, Fancy Work Ornaments, Embroidery Silks, Wash Silks, Satins, Surahs,

## CHINA & SILKS,

Plushes, Velvet Ribbons, Jewelry, Underwear, Umbrellas, Veiling, Photo Frames, Banner Rods, Wire Goods, Stamped Goods, Silk Lacing Cord, Bar Glassware, Men's Shirts,

## Gloves, Boys' Waists,

Fars, Blouse Waists, Collars, Cuffs, Stove Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Purses, Featherstitched Braid, Crochet Cotton, Embroideries, Yarns, Zephyrs, Buttons, Baskets, Vases, Photo Albums, Auto Albums, Ruchings, Silk Fringes.

## NOTE: A FEW PRICES!

Hand Lamps, good size	10c.
Soap Bowles	5c.
Individual Side Dishes	5c.
Individual Platters	5c.
Breakfast Plates, per doz.	60c.
Bed Spreads from	40c up.
Toilet Soap	43c per doz
Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Fancy Border	90c per doz
Vases 8 1/2c per doz, worth	50c per doz
Fancy Creamers, Cups, Fancy and Pickle dishes 15c, worth double	

This is the opportunity of your life to secure bargains. Don't forget that our store closes May 1st.

## THE MAGNET

21 East Milwaukee Street and 3 North Main Street,

## WE STILL OFFER

Our home "Riverview" for sale. This property is not equalled in the state at the price that we offer it for. To any one wanting a home with every modern improvement, located superbly, with ample grounds surrounding it and at a price below cost, this is the golden chance.

We offer this property for sale solely because it is too large for us to occupy and our desire is to build a smaller one. If we can sell this within the next 15 days (before May 1st), we will do so on the easiest of terms. If not sold previous to May 1st we shall begin house-keeping in it and withdraw it from the market.

Yours very truly,

GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

## For An Investment

We have a property centrally located, rented for \$21.50 per month, payable in advance. It is sure to rent for this or more for all time. This is over eight and a half per cent. on the price we ask for it.

There is a mortgage of \$1600 to run 3 or 5 years at seven per cent.

Our price is \$3000; \$1000 cash, \$400 to be secured on the property ten years at seven per cent. Let's figure it out, it will take \$140 a year to pay your interest on the \$2000; taxes say \$15; insurance \$5. Take this amount \$160 in all from the \$258 rental and it leaves you \$98 net for the use of your \$1000. Besides this the property is sure to advance from \$200 to \$500 within 5 years. It is worth looking into.

Yours very truly,

GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

## Yesterday, April 13th

The masons began plastering our pretty little six room house. We expect to be able to deliver this house first week in May, all complete. We will sell it on the easiest of monthly payments with a cash not to exceed \$200. In fact you can make terms with us that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Let us show you this place.

Yours very truly,

GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

## That Little Cottage

At \$900; \$100 cash; \$500 mortgage, balance payable \$5.00 per month, deferred payments, bearing interest at seven per cent is a little home somebody wants. Come and see us.

Yours very truly,

GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

## Homesites Galore

In Forest Park, Glen-Etta, Riverview, Carrington, Wheeler and Whitehead's addition, Riverside and Spring Brook. In these six beautiful additions are located the most attractive lots for speculation also, in the city of Janesville. Buy anywhere in any one of these localities and you have a SURE THING. If you are in want of investments to pay a profit, invest here. If you want a Homesite you make a mistake if you buy without seeing us.

Yours very truly,

GEO. L. & SARAH H. CARRINGTON.

## BLAINE STANDS FIRM.

A Forcibly Reply Sent to Italy's Premier.

VALUABLE READING FOR RUSSIANS.

The True Principle of Indemnity--Nothing but a Government Does Not Afford Its Own Subjects.

A GREAT STATE PAPER.

WASHINGTON, April 16.--The following is the correspondence between Secretary Blaine and the Italian government since the secretary's note to Marquis Imperiali acknowledging notice of Baron Fava's departure:

"ROYAL LEGATION OF ITALY, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1891.--Mr. Secretary of State: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note which your excellency did me the honor to address to me on the 1st inst. in reply to that whereby Baron Fava informed you of his departure on leave.

"I have laid the contents of your excellency's aforesaid note before the government of the king, and the president of the council, his majesty's minister of foreign affairs, has just directed me to address the following communication to you:

"The government of the king of Italy has asked nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial proceedings through the regular channels. It would have been absurd to claim the punishment of the guilty parties without the warrant of a regular judgment. The Italian government now repeats the same demand. Not until the federal government shall have explicitly declared that the aforesaid proceedings shall be promptly begun can the diplomatic incident be considered as closed.

"Meanwhile his majesty's government takes note of the declaration whereby the federal government recognizes that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries."

"I have, therefore, the honor to bring the foregoing to the knowledge of your excellency, and I avail myself of this occasion to offer you, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my highest and most respectful consideration."

"To his excellency James G. Blaine, Secretary of State."

REPLY OF SECRETARY BLAINE. WASHINGTON, April 16, 1891.--Marquis Imperiali, Charge d'Affaires, etc., etc.--I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated Thursday, April 2, 1891. It contains a second telegram from Marquis Rudini, a part of which I here quote:

"The government of the king of Italy has asked nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial proceedings through the regular channels. It would have been absurd to claim the punishment of the guilty parties without the warrant of a regular judgment. The Italian government now repeats the same demand. Not until the federal government shall have explicitly declared that the aforesaid proceedings shall be promptly begun can the diplomatic incident be considered as closed."

"The government certainly had no desire whatever to change the meaning of the Marquis Rudini's telegram of March 24. It was delivered at the state department by Baron Fava personally written in his own hand and expressed in the English language. The following is the full text of the telegram:

"ROME, March 24, 1891.--Italian Minister, Washington. Our request that the federal government be very simple. Some Italian subjects acquired by the American magistrates have been murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities. Our right, therefore, to demand and obtain the punishment of the murderers and indemnity for the victims is unquestionable. I wish to add that the public opinion in Italy is justly impatient, and if concrete proofing the painful necessity of showing openly our dissatisfaction by recalling the minister of our embassy from a country where he is unable to obtain justice."

"The words underscored are precisely those which I quoted in my former note, and I am directed by the president to express the satisfaction of this government with the very material qualification of the demand made by the Marquis Rudini on behalf of the Italian government. You quote in your note another part of the Marquis Rudini's telegram of April 2 in these words:

"Meanwhile his majesty's government takes note of the declaration whereby the federal government recognizes that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries."

"If the Marquis Rudini will carefully examine my note of April 1 he will discover that I did not recognize that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries. What I did say was in answer to Baron Fava's assertion that the United States government refused to take this demand for indemnity into consideration. I quote my reply:

"The United States, so far from refusing, has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects who may have been wronged by a violation of the rights secured to them under the treaty with the United States concluded February 28, 1857."

"The Marquis Rudini may be assured that the United States would recompense every Italian subject who might be wronged by a violation of a treaty to which the United States is pledged. But this assurance leaves unsettled the important question whether the treaty has been violated. Upon this point the president, with sufficient facts placed before him, has been full time for decision. He now directs that certain considerations in the general subject be submitted to the judgment of the Italian government."

fact, some advantages offered citizens of the state in which they happen to be, inasmuch as they are enabled, until they become citizens themselves, to prosecute for any injuries done to their persons or property in the courts of the United States or the state courts, at their election.

"It is proper, however, to add that two years after Mr. Webster wrote the foregoing note congress, in recognition of certain magnanimous conduct on the part of the queen of Spain in pardoning and bestowing upon Americans who had unjustly invaded the island of Cuba, enacted a joint resolution, approved by President Fillmore, March 3, 1825--the last day of his term--indemnifying the Spanish consul and other Spanish subjects for the losses sustained by the New Orleans mob of 1851. The considerations upon which this resolution was passed were held not to contravene the original position of Mr. Webster, shared also by President Fillmore.

"The right to judicial remedy which Webster assured to the Spanish subjects is likewise assured to the Italian subjects. The right is specially guaranteed in the second section of the third article of our constitution. And, Mr. Webster points out, the resident alien has a privilege which is denied to the citizen. The widows and children of the citizens who lost their lives by mob violence may sue the leaders and members of the mob only in the courts of the state of Louisiana. The Italian subjects who suffered death have the right to sue each member of the mob not only in the state courts, but also before the federal tribunals for the district of Louisiana.

"Provision is made in the revised code of Louisiana for redress of such grievances as the widows and children of the victims of the mob may plead. I quote:

"Article 2314. Every act of violence of man that causes damage to another obliges him by whose fault it happened to repair it. The right of this action shall survive in case of death, in favor of the minor children and widow of the deceased, or either of them, and in default of these in favor of the surviving father or mother, or either of them, for the space of one year from the death."

"Art. 2316. Every person is responsible for the damage he occasions not merely by his act, but by his negligence, his imprudence or his want of skill."

"Art. 2321. He who causes another person to do an unlawful act or assists or encourages in the commission of it is answerable in solidum with that person for the damage caused by such act."

"The government of the United States would feel justified in resting on the argument and conclusion of Mr. Webster if the mob of March 1851, did not, in its character, differ from the mob of 1851. But it is due to every candid reader, due to this government and due to the government of Italy, to state certain differences which the government of the United States is honorably bound to take notice of.

"In the case of the mob of 1851 Mr. Webster asserts that 'No personal injury was offered to anyone; that the police and other legal authorities were present, and that they preserved the peace and arrested the rioters; that the mob acted in the heat of blood and not in pursuance of any predetermined plan or purpose of injury or death; that the mob was composed of irresponsible persons, the names of none of whom are known to the government of the United States; nor, so far as the government is informed, to its officers in New Orleans.'

"As promptly as possible after the lamentable occurrence, the president directed the attorney general to cause through his department a full inquiry to be made into all facts connected therewith, and solicited his opinion whether any criminal proceedings would lie under the federal laws in the federal courts against persons charged with the killing of Italian subjects. He has not yet received the official report of the inquiry, but according to the usual methods of criminal administration. But if it shall be found, as seems probable, that criminal proceedings can only be taken in the courts of Louisiana, the president can in this direction do no more than urge upon the state officers the duty of promptly bringing the offenders to trial. This was done in his telegram to the governor of Louisiana as early as the 15th of March.

"If it shall result that the case can be prosecuted only in the state courts of Louisiana and the usual judicial investigation and procedure under the criminal law is not resorted to, it will then be the duty of the United States to consider whether some other form of redress may be asked."

"It is understood that the state grand jury is now investigating the affair, and while it is possible that the jury may fail to present indictments the United States cannot assume that such will be the result."

"The United States did not by the treaty with Italy become the insurer of the lives or property of Italian subjects resident within our territory. No government is able, however, to high its civilization, however vigilant its police supervision, however severe its criminal code, to prevent the occurrence of such a crime. Its criminal administration, to cure its own citizens against violence prompted by individual malice or by sudden popular tumult. The foreign resident must content in such cases to share the same redress that is offered by the law to the citizen, and has no right to demand that the state should interpose its authority if the courts are equally open to him for the redress of his injury."

"The treaty in the first, second, third, and notably in the twenty-third, articles clearly limits the rights guaranteed to the citizens of the contracting powers in the territory of each to equal treatment and to free access to the courts of justice."

"Foreign residents are not made a favored class. It is not believed that Italy would demand a more stringent construction of her duty under the treaty. Where the injury inflicted upon a foreign resident is not the act of the government or of its officers, but of an individual or a mob, it is not believed that a claim for indemnity can justly be made unless it shall be made to appear that the public authorities charged with the peace of the community have conspired at the unlawful act, or having timely notice of the threatened danger, have been guilty of such gross negligence in taking the necessary precautions as to amount to complicity."

"If, therefore, it should appear that among those killed by the mob at New Orleans there were some Italian subjects who were resident or domiciled in the state of Louisiana, and that the public officers charged with the duty of protecting life and property in that city conspired, at the work of the mob, upon proper notice or information of the threatened danger failed to take any steps for the preservation of the public peace, and afterward to bring the guilty to trial, the president would under such circumstances be bound to consider the case for submission to the consideration of congress with a view to the relief of the families of the Italian subjects who had lost their lives by lawless violence."

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration. JAMES G. BLAINE."

Preparing for War.

LONDON, April 15.--Russia is reported to be making extensive preparations, and the expending enormous sums for the construction of strategic roads.

Had Case To? "Yes," said Boggs unthinkingly, in conversation with the company who were making a call on himself and Mrs. Boggs, "I can remember events of long ago as if they were but yesterday. When I think of my boyhood days--of my escapades in schools, of my days of youthful and even later adventures, and how I got married, I can't help smiling and thinking how many foolish things I've done."

And Boggs wondered why his wife treated him so coolly after the visitors had gone.--Boston Herald.

## THE SOUTH'S WELCOME

How the President Was Received in Tennessee.

A VISIT TO LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Enthusiastic Crowds Cheer Him Along the Route to Chattanooga. Capital Makes the Occasion a Public Holiday.

HISTORICAL POINTS VISITED.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 16.--The presidential party arrived at Chattanooga much refreshed with their night's rest. The president, who was somewhat hoarse after his seven open-air speeches on Tuesday, was in good condition and spirits. The train stopped 4 miles out of Chattanooga and breakfast was served in the dining-car. At 8:45 the train pulled into the city and was greeted with blowing of whistles and shouts and applause of a large concourse of people at the station. The party was met by a committee, including ex-Congressman Evans, Mayor Merriam, the president of the board of trade, and others, and escorted to the electric car, in waiting, which was garishly decorated with bunting, and whirled away to Lookout mountain.

After returning to the city the party was driven in carriages to various points of local interest, the president being everywhere greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. The schools had passed given a holiday in honor of the occasion, and one section of the route over which the procession passed had been set aside especially for the children. They were massed in holiday attire, white and colored children, and the reception they gave the President and Mrs. Harrison as they passed by has not been surpassed in heartiness during the trip so far. After passing through the principal streets of the city the party was driven to a stand near the depot, where an immense throng had gathered to be introduced to the president. In response to loud calls Mr. Harrison spoke briefly. The party returned to the train and left at 11 o'clock for Atlanta, where they were due at 3:30.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 16.--The trip from Chattanooga to Atlanta was made over the Western & Atlantic road. There were many historical points along the route. These included the battlefields of Chickamauga, the Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Chug Creek, Kennesaw and Peach Tree Creek. Short stops were made at each of these places and the president shook hands with a large number of people. It was at Resaca that Gen. Sherman led the charge against the confederate battery in which he lost nearly half his regiment. Marshall Randall, who accompanied the president on this trip, lost his arm in that engagement. He was a non-commissioned officer in the president's regiment. Among the other places visited were Ringgold, Dalton and Cartersville.

Shortly after leaving Chattanooga the president was informed of the death of Mrs. Halford, the wife of his private secretary. He immediately sent a telegram of condolence to Mr. Halford. In it he said that if he could follow the full desires of his heart he would turn back to Washington so as to be with him in his hour of sorrow, but he felt that (Mr. Halford) would advise him to continue his trip in view of the preparations made for it and the great disappointment of the world result from its abandonment. He had therefore decided to continue it according to plans already made.

At Marietta the party was joined by a reception committee from Atlanta. They came from Atlanta in a special train composed of parlor cars and Pullmans, and the president was met by a cannon which was mounted a cannon in charge of members of the Atlanta artillery. The purpose of this cannon was made known as soon as the train started, for it then belched forth a welcome which it kept up every three minutes during the ensuing 10 miles run to Atlanta.

Amid a tumult caused by the concerted blowing of thousands of steam whistles the presidential train entered Atlanta exactly on time, reaching the depot at 3:30 o'clock. President Harrison stood on the platform of the rear coach as the train rolled into the depot, bowing in acknowledgment of the welcome with which he was greeted. When the train stopped Gov. Northcutt with a large delegation of citizens advanced to receive the party. The governor on being presented to the president said: "I am glad to welcome your excellency to the state of Georgia. You will find among us a loyal and hospitable people, and in their name I welcome you to the state."

Replying, the president said it gave him great pleasure to visit the Empire state of the south. The presidential party were then driven around the city. The party went to the state capital at 7 o'clock, where the president was given a public reception. He stood in the rotunda of the capitol and for an hour or two streams of callers shook hands with him. The governor stood with the president, and men, women and children, black and white, thronged the building during the time the reception lasted. At the executive mansion at 9 o'clock the presidential party saw the social side of Atlanta life. Here Mrs. Northcutt invited about 100 of Atlanta's leading society ladies to assist her in the reception to the ladies of the party.

Baseball. American association games on Wednesday resulted as follows: At St. Louis--St. Louis, 13; Columbus, 6. At Louisville--Louisville, 5; Cincinnati, 4. At Washington--Boston, 6; Washington, 2. At Baltimore--Baltimore, 14; Athletic, 4.

Cholera Raging. SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.--The steamer Garic, which has just arrived from Yokohama, brings news to the effect that the cholera is raging in Siam, there being an average of forty deaths daily.

A Word in Reason.

Mr. Cutler--Have you been riding yet?

Mr. Effie Waite--Oh, yes; ever so many times!

Mr. Cutler--Ah, then, I suppose you are weary of it. I was about to tell you.

Her Younger Brother--Better than a heavy. I could hardly bear it.



## THE GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION  
 Daily edition, one year, \$5.00  
 Parts of a year, per month, .50  
 Weekly edition, one year, 1.50  
 SPECIAL ADVERTISING NOTICE.  
 We charge full rates for cards of thanks, obituary notices, funeral notices, notices of companies and all other classes of items of considerable value.  
 We publish full rates for church and society notices of entertainments given for revenue.  
 THE GAZETTE  
 Is the best advertising medium in southern Wisconsin and our rates are based on our circulation and are cheap when so considered. Prices for local or display advertising cheerfully furnished on application.  
 GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

## TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES.

70—Vespasian and Titus completed the investment of Jerusalem and pressed the siege vigorously.  
 1671—John Law, speculative financier, born in Edinburgh; died in Venice 1729; he induced the French government to issue an enormous paper currency and caused a general bankruptcy; the issue was about \$40,000,000.  
 1841—John Tyler takes his seat as president, succeeding Harrison, just deceased.  
 1850—Madame Tussaud, famous modeler in wax; died; she lived in Paris during the "Reign of Terror" and took casts of many of the condemned immediately after they were guillotined.  
 1861—The Sixth Massachusetts musters on Boston common, the first Union volunteer regiment to be ready for the field.  
 1862—France declares war against Mexico.  
 1863—First and transports from the Vicksburg batteries.  
 1865—Desperate assault on and capture of Fort Fisher, West Point, La.  
 1873—Extraordinary storm in Wales; several persons killed by lightning.  
 1880—Senators Sanders and Powers sworn in from Montana; forty-two states in the Union.

## MR. BLAINE'S ANSWER.

The Italian government should be convinced by this time that the United States government is not to be frightened by a little bluster. Mr. Blaine's answer to Marquis Radini's threatening communication may be summed up in four words, "Come now, go easy."

The United States refuses to be bluffed, and the ministry can determine whether it wants to take over action towards hostilities or whether it has profited by reflection and is now ready to have the diplomatic correspondence take its regular course. In his answer Mr. Blaine voices admirably the sentiment of the American people regarding claims such as the Italian government urges. Treaty rights must be regarded and whenever a treaty has been violated there must be indemnity, but foreign residents are not made a favored class and where the injury inflicted upon a foreign resident is not the act of the government or of its officers, but of an individual or of a mob it is not believed that a claim for indemnity can justly be made, unless it shall be made to appear that the public authorities charged with the peace of the community have connived at the unlawful act, or, having timely notice of the threatened danger, have been guilty of such gross negligence in not taking the necessary precautions as to amount to connivance.

There is a significance in the statement that more railroad passes have been issued to members of the "reform legislature" than to members of any legislature for years.

A pleasant little story relating to the early life of Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburgh, has just come to light, which forcibly illustrates his desire to establish a free public library in Pittsburgh. It appears that thirty-eight years ago Mr. Carnegie, then a telegraph messenger boy, was unable to secure the privileges of the Allegheny public library because he was not an apprentice to some trade. He then rushed into print. Communications from him were published in the Dispatch signed "A working-boy, though without a trade." The librarian replied and the controversy was heated until the librarian surrendered and through the Dispatch made the acquaintance of young Carnegie, and he was thereafter welcome to the library.

Mr. Carnegie says this incident of his life whetted his appetite for journalism. He had an ambition to be a reporter and subsequently an editor, but his path led him into manufacturing. It is fortunate for both Pittsburgh and Allegheny City that Mr. Carnegie's boyish ambition was not realized, for Allegheny is proud of her Carnegie Free Library, and Pittsburgh will soon rejoice with her.

When Governor Cleveland was president he was furnished a special train of palace cars, and he and a few members of his cabinet made a tour of ten thousand miles or more in different parts of the country. Mr. Cleveland, with a copy of Appleton's encyclopedia by his side, made speeches to the people at nearly every stopping place. In the eyes of democrats this was right and proper for a democratic president. Republicans joined with democrats in welcoming the president at every point, believing it proper that the president should visit different parts of this great country in order to see and converse with the people and become familiar with prevailing customs and needs. Now, Benjamin Harrison, a republican, is president. He is now on a visiting tour, extending through many of the southern states and to the Pacific coast. Mr. Harrison will have something original to say to the people, which fact worries the free traders' reform democracy, and they look upon his excursion among the people as an omen of disaster to the democratic party. Hence the unpatriotic and un-American comments seen in the free trade journals.

Even the far west stands against the gerrymandering tactics pursued in Wisconsin. Says The Seattle Post-Intelligencer: "The new English district, embracing Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Ontonagon, Brown, Keweenaw and Door, is 'fearfully and wonderfully made,' having a striking resemblance to an old-fashioned top with a long, slim leg, and an exceedingly attenuated and remarkably sharp toe. As a whole, the gerrymander is one of the most disgracefully artistic that has ever been devised in any state. In there is any sound public sentiment in Wisconsin such an outrage cannot fail to operate as a boomerang."

Bellamyism does not flourish even in the mild climate of California. Secretary Noble has plunged the knife into the very vitals of the colony at Hawaii.

by declaring that the lands selected and improved by the projectors are included within the Big Tree reservations. The colonists had expended about \$100,000 upon the scheme and promised to be a flourishing Bellamy community. The interior department by this decision will say again that all the Bellamy disciples in the country. An appeal will probably be made to congress.

Another hint to cigarette smokers, George Stark, a fireman on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan railway, died Sunday in horrible agony. He was a cigarette smoker, and excessive use of them is said to have cost him his life. A short time after his death his body turned a livid green. Physicians claim his death was due to arsenical and nicotine poison.

The "reform" legislature does not pan out as well as expected. A democratic assemblyman stood up the other day and explained the defeat of bills regulating railroads by saying: "A trunk line runs from the railroads into the pocket of every member of the Wisconsin assembly, and two trunk lines into the pockets of the bosses."

Prof. Ely argues that it costs \$100,000,000 a year to support the world's poor or rent over to this country without ability to provide their own subsistence. If Italy should drop the acquaintance, there would be a large saving in this quarter, provided Italy retained its constitution.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island have their politics kept warm by frequent elections. Rhode Island elects everything annually, and keeps voting between times constantly in spots. It is the smallest state but is able to afford two capitals, two state houses and two sessions of the legislature every year.

Milwaukee News—When John Winans gets ready to take his medicine he should let the ring know. Perhaps, Boss Wall may try to make it as easy for him as possible. Winans' only way out is to fight, but he seems to fear a contest with the ring, though he is restless under its domination.

With a national debt, two and a half times as great as this country, and the people restless at the oppressive taxation, Italy cannot afford to go to war with this country. To do so would show that the king was more fool than monkey.

Buckley's America salvo. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fevered sores, festering chapped hands, hemorrhoids, all eruptions, itching humors, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. Sherrill & Co.

MANY IDEAS.  
They Receive An Airing at the Commercial Congress.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 16.—The full representation to the Western States Commercial congress was present when President Francis called the second day's session to order. The subject under discussion was general business and agricultural depression, its causes and remedy. On the subsidiary topic of general business Mr. F. J. Schiffrin, of Denver, read a paper on "Population and Raw Material." A synopsis of his remarks follows:

He said that population and raw material in one section must have a trading treaty with population and raw material in some other section of the country. Hence arose the significance of commercial reciprocity between the south and the states and territories of the west. The production and accumulation of surplus was the controlling power in commerce. So long as man lived in isolated communities there could be no commerce. But nations and individuals have learned the greater possibilities of enriching themselves from the wonderful storehouse of their material resource. Within the present century the advance guard of a great industrial army has been the border of Missouri, and now the merchant, the farmer, the manufacturer and the miner joined hands from Kansas City to Denver and from the Rocky mountains still westward to the Pacific coast. In this wonderful area of fertile land were found the room and the material for the maintenance of the multiplied millions that are coming in the footsteps of the advancing host. The world of industrial and commercial independence had already taken steps in advance. All that portion of the United States lying west of the Mississippi river, Mr. Schiffrin said, was the greater half of the continent, not only in its area but in its resource of wealth and capabilities of maintaining population. Within this area were contained two-thirds of the natural resources of the union. It was also capable of maintaining population proportionate to its area. No one would question the ability of the western or the southern states to support a larger number of people than the square mile that they occupy in Pennsylvania, with 114,500 people to the square mile. If that density were given to each of the southern states the south would have a population of 88,000,000 or 15,000,000 more people than there are in the United States. Missouri alone would have 8,448,000. Kansas, 9,750,000. Nebraska, 8,603,430. Louisiana, 4,134,444. Texas, 31,000,000. Colorado, 11,913,000. It should be remembered that this density is achieved by no means exerting or burdensome way to the states of the least agricultural possibility. In all the figures confirmed by the truth of the statement which was often made that the United States in its area and material resources was capable of maintaining 300,000,000 people.

P. P. Elder, ex-speaker of the Kansas house of representatives, attracted much attention from the peculiar stand that he took during the session of that body. His idea was that much of the trouble was caused by the booming of cities and towns of the west on bonds and then creating a debt which was now bearing hard on the people. Continuing he said:

"In addition to this the farmers were depressed by the high-demand of the wives and daughters who spent the money for finery and thus depleted the husband's pocket and made a depression which the had crops only made greater. The prime and great cause lies in the combination of capitalists and monopolistic firms which together grind the farmers. The board of trade and bucket shops create such a nefarious market by the action of unscrupulous men that the farmers are no show. This grind extends all along the line to the railroads, which assist in the grinding process and play into the hands of the trusts which now control everything. The hand of this gigantic evil is now laid on everything until the people are the victims of the anarchy and are helpless in its grasp. This is going on and on, depressing the prices of everything, until at last the farmer, of all men, is not only the most numerous class, but he is also the most miserable."

A mention of reciprocity elicited much applause. Mr. Elder said, however, that the farmer sees but little in it to bring relief to his depressed condition. He spoke of the indorsement given by the merchants and said if he would help the farmer he would get a Te Deum of praise, and added:

"Reciprocity is a good thing, but give me enough of it to get me out of this. The farmers demand such a volume of money in the business that they can have some of their own without borrowing from the bank."

U. S. Hall, president of the Missouri State Farmers' Alliance, was the next speaker. The greatest cause of the present depression, he said, was partisan politics. The last national campaign was fought on the line of a great economic question. Yet the great agricultural state of Texas gave a majority of 185,000 for one side of the question and the great agricultural state of Kansas

gave a majority of 85,000 on the other side. Other causes of depression were: A high protective tariff, a decreased volume of money, and the raising of freight and passenger rates to pay dividends on watered stock. The remedies were a low tariff, an increase in the volume of currency and the regulation of the railroads so that they could pay dividends only on the actual capital invested.

At the afternoon session letters of regret were read from Edward T. Atkinson, of Boston, and Senator William Stewart, of Nevada. Senator Stewart says he is in full sympathy with the western states commercial congress and realizes the necessity for united action of the west and the south to resist the absorbing avarice of the gold contractionists of the commercial centers of Europe and the United States. An oligarchy of gold monometallists either owned or controlled by the banks held every dollar of gold coin in existence. He advocated that the people break the corner by the restoration of silver to its proper place as money and thus free themselves from the hard conditions imposed upon them.

The roll of states was called for the introduction of resolutions, which were referred to the committee on resolutions as follows: By Louisiana—For the improvement of the Mississippi river; also a resolution on the immigration. The latter resolution suggested that only those foreign immigrants who desired to become naturalized and who would make good citizens should be permitted to enter the country. The introduction of this resolution was greeted with great applause and much cheering.

A resolution of a similar character was offered by the state of California. The resolution asked congress and the various states to enact laws providing that membership in the Mafia organization shall be a felony and that each member shall be held in the law to be an accessory before the fact of each of the crimes of the organization. This resolution was also enthusiastically received by the congress.

Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution declaring that no advantage was to be gained by the people from the system of reciprocity as at present prepared, "but we regard as essential to our welfare freer commercial intercourse with those nations which buy the products of our farms; that iron, iron ore, wool, salt, lumber, binding twine, etc., should be placed upon the free list; that the tariff on the necessities of life should be greatly reduced and that the luxuries should be made to bear the heaviest burden."

Hon. C. F. Crisp, of Georgia, a guest of the congress, was invited to deliver an address. He chose for his subject "Taxation," and held the attention of the congress for over an hour. His remarks were devoted principally to a criticism of the protective tariff.

Ex-Governor Geary, of Iowa, also responded to an invitation to address the congress. He chose for his subject "Markets for Western Products." He favored more complete railway facilities, the improvement of waterways and the extension of the reciprocity treaties.

Bismarck May Be Deceived. BERLIN, April 16.—The polling at Geestemunde Wednesday for a member of the reichstag has been active throughout the seventy-four districts forming that constituency. Returns from forty districts give the following figures: Bismarck, 3,232; Schmalfield (socialist), 3,246; Adolf (freisinnige), 1,630; Plate (Guelph), 1,391. It is probable that a supplementary ballot will be necessary between Bismarck and Schmalfield.

## THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc. CHICAGO, April 15. FLOUR—Quiet and firm. Spring Wheat patents, \$1.02 1/2; bakers', \$1.00 1/2; Winter Wheat Flour, \$1.00 1/2 for patents and \$1.00 1/2 for straights. WHEAT—Ruled steady and firm. No. 2 cash, \$1.04 1/2; No. 1, \$1.04 1/2; No. 3, \$1.04 1/2; No. 4, \$1.04 1/2; No. 5, \$1.04 1/2; No. 6, \$1.04 1/2; No. 7, \$1.04 1/2; No. 8, \$1.04 1/2; No. 9, \$1.04 1/2; No. 10, \$1.04 1/2; No. 11, \$1.04 1/2; No. 12, \$1.04 1/2; No. 13, \$1.04 1/2; No. 14, \$1.04 1/2; No. 15, \$1.04 1/2; No. 16, \$1.04 1/2; No. 17, \$1.04 1/2; No. 18, \$1.04 1/2; No. 19, \$1.04 1/2; No. 20, \$1.04 1/2; No. 21, \$1.04 1/2; No. 22, \$1.04 1/2; No. 23, \$1.04 1/2; No. 24, \$1.04 1/2; No. 25, \$1.04 1/2; No. 26, \$1.04 1/2; No. 27, \$1.04 1/2; No. 28, \$1.04 1/2; No. 29, \$1.04 1/2; No. 30, \$1.04 1/2; No. 31, \$1.04 1/2; No. 32, \$1.04 1/2; No. 33, \$1.04 1/2; No. 34, \$1.04 1/2; No. 35, \$1.04 1/2; No. 36, \$1.04 1/2; No. 37, \$1.04 1/2; No. 38, \$1.04 1/2; No. 39, \$1.04 1/2; No. 40, \$1.04 1/2; No. 41, \$1.04 1/2; No. 42, \$1.04 1/2; No. 43, \$1.04 1/2; No. 44, \$1.04 1/2; No. 45, \$1.04 1/2; No. 46, \$1.04 1/2; No. 47, \$1.04 1/2; No. 48, \$1.04 1/2; No. 49, \$1.04 1/2; No. 50, \$1.04 1/2; No. 51, \$1.04 1/2; 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